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# VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

DELIVERED AT THE

EIGHTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

OF THE

## HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

MARCH 1, 1856.

BY

ISAAC M. WARD,

PROFESSOR OF OBSTETRICS AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

AND ALSO,

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT FOR SESSION 1856-57.

PHILADELPHIA:

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MARCH 1, 1856.

BY

ISAAC M. WARD, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF OBSTETRICS AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

AND ALSO,

THE NINTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT FOR SESSION 1856-57.



PHILADELPHIA:

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## VALEDICTORY.

## GENTLEMEN GRADUATES:

Welcome to you, I doubt not, is this long looked for day of your professional inauguration, the crowning day of your protracted labors, the day of consummation of all your desires. Welcome, too, is this day to these your instructors, for happy are they in the opportunity of bearing their testimony that you worthily receive the doctorate now to be conferred upon you.

We claim the privilege of first congratulating you in this consummation of your hopes. In the curriculum of studies through which you have passed, those who have witnessed your labors and toils do this day record their belief, that you are rightfully entitled to the honors now declared yours. Oh, happy hour of transformation! you entered this hall untitled students of medicine, you go out invested with the honors of your *alma mater*, declared yours by the authority of this commonwealth, rendered perpetual by all the powers she can exercise, honors so enduring that not even the commonwealth herself can deprive you of them, and yet so perishable that a single act of yours may tarnish eternally.

We address you then, gentlemen, but yesterday students of medicine, to-day members of an honorable profession. Oh, how like a dream! One hour at the feet of the masters in science, the next affiliated with the learned and the good; how ennobling the thought, you can claim relationship with such master minds as Hippocrates, Boerhaave, Sydenham and Hahnemann; Harvey, Hosack, Physick and Mott—a galaxy of lustrous stars in the medical firmament, shedding by their beneficent radiance a glory over the face of the world, the splendor of which has alighted up joy in many a saddened heart—illustrious names—names written—

“On the living sky  
To be forever read by every eye.”

In the acquisition of such a dignity do soul-stirring resolves rise within you—cherish those aspirations for a development of character befitting such a privilege—yours is a position devoutly to be coveted. Happy shall we be, if we can so impress your minds with the responsibilities and the duties now encircling you, as to stir you up to new resolves of noble purpose. Bear with us, then, as we dwell on those responsibilities, and give you our parting counsel.

They may be to you our last words, for the grasp of the hand will soon be felt, and then our eyes will fasten on these familiar countenances no more ; perhaps not until the voyage of life is ended, will you even see each other. May no one of your barks be stranded on the quicksands of time—no one be dashed against its rocks. You now are to take part in the drama of life—our counsel kindly take—the counsel of one who has travelled far in the pathway you are about to enter. See to it, that your first steps are rightly taken—the following ones are more easily made. Few have courage to retrace their steps—to amend their errors.

The occasion and the circumstances suggest the thoughts presented for your consideration. For two years we have sustained to each other most intimate and pleasant relations—Daily have we sought to discipline you for life's journey—mapped out the country through which your course will lie—pointed to many pitfalls in the way, and told you how best to avoid them. To day you take your stand for the race, these to you then are our last instructions.

And first we charge you to study. Do you ask us, what now are we to study? Our reply is man,—man in health and man in disease. Yes, study to know what health is, and the laws by which it is preserved ; what constitutes disease and the laws that govern it. Your work of life then is two fold—to preserve health, and seek to restore it when lost.

The relative importance of these two duties is sadly disturbed ; to many the first is lost sight of ; the last is all absorbing—let their relative value be rightly estimated. Without a correct knowledge of the standard of health, you will not be able to appreciate the departures from it—which we term disease. You have studied man as a machine, in the structure, arrangement, and composition of its organs. Your knowledge, too, has been derived from books and the instruction of your teachers. You are now to turn to the book of nature, and gather truth from the unwritten pages of wisdom, that will daily be opened for your instruction. Interrogate nature, for the operation of that force—the vital principle—that mystery of mysteries—we term life, which animates and controls all its motions. From nature seek to know the operation of those laws that govern this machine, and each one of the organs that compose it. Her lectures to you will be perpetual, and strange to tell, with her teachings you will never tire. Not only will they be ever new, but the more you learn, the more insatiate will be your thirst for knowledge. The more you draw from this fountain, the more exhaustless will the fountain appear. You have been taught that disease consists in disturbance of function, or change of structure, in some part or organ of the body ; the result of an infraction of some of the laws governing the vital principle,—the motor power—of the

physical organism, or of the organism itself, that nature proclaims to us such disordered action in emphatic language, conventionally termed symptoms—that for each disease of the organism she has a specific description, minutely proclaiming it, as distinguished from every other; and that infraction of the laws governing our mental being are as distinctly pronounced by a disturbance in the vital forces. But you are now to enter upon the study of these diseases at the bedside. Hitherto what you have learned has been the fruit of the observations of others. Henceforth you are to watch the developments of these disordered actions for yourselves. And remember the object of your study is not opinion, but truth—the unchangeable truths of nature. That these facts you are to learn, are nature's signs, their groupings, the hieroglyphic language she employs.

You have finished your medical education and this day commemorates it. But it was only preparatory to the study we are urging upon you; for the end of all medical education is to prepare your minds to read the book of nature, observe the facts she teaches, and truthfully interpret them. When we tell you, you will find this study intensely interesting, the language but feebly describes the emotions you will feel in the pursuit. Nature teaches as man cannot. Oftentimes unconsciously will you find yourselves absorbed *ver-* with her relations. Be an humble learner—sit at her feet as her disciple—minutely note the symptoms of disease and the order of their occurrence—and learn too to record them. In this, you may take for your pattern Hippocrates. No one since his day has more faithfully recorded the phenomena of disease than did the father of medicine. And there is no one but can do this, faithfully, and truthfully, if he will; and no one in doing it can fail to recognize in these proclamations of disease, the nature of the disturbance, and the organ that is the seat of it. If the assertion of Newton, that the only difference between himself and other men, was in his habit of observation and attention, had a foundation in truth, a sentiment endorsed to us by Locke, one still more distinguished in the science of mind, you have the strongest inducement to apply yourselves diligently to the cultivation of this habit.

No one can make attainments in scientific investigations without it. Not only is it essential to the student of medicine, but his ability to practise, and his success as a practitioner will be proportioned to his habit of close observation. However great may be his stores of knowledge gathered from the teachings of others, at the bedside he finds them of ~~truthful~~ utility—he misinterprets, and *loses* misapplies, for nature reveals not to the casual observer.

The result of close observation will be the acquisition of knowledge. But, constituted as mind is, this will be a gradual process, for one item of truth after another is to be learned by all men in the same way—the fruit of assiduous labor and careful toil—the



work of life; but what at first was labor becomes at length a pleasure, from the very laws of our mental being. And, as you master one subject after another and one disease after another, you will be quickened in the pursuit; happy all the while that you are in communion with nature, and that she is revealing to you her secrets; thus giving you, in anticipation, the knowledge of the issues of disease, as they are written in the book of life and death. In urging upon you the cultivation of the habit of observation, we mean something more than simply seeing the sick. It implies such a study of the symptoms marking the invasion, progress, and termination of disease; the order of their development, and their relative importance, in connection with the condition of the organs the seat of those symptoms, and their relation as cause and effect—that with the knowledge of the remedies already acquired, you can make such an application of it, that in the use of those remedies you can observe the change wrought in the pathological condition of the part affected by a change in the symptoms; and measure the rapidity of that alteration by a corresponding change in the symptoms. Such close observation will enable you readily to distinguish the active from the passive state, and the ravages made in the structure of an organ by disease, and the debility of function resulting from it.

One case thus thoroughly studied, will be more instructive to you than twenty hastily viewed. The advantage of information thus obtained, in watching the progress of a disease through all its stages—from its commencement to its termination, without the confusion and distraction of mind consequent upon making investigations of different diseases at the same time, has led to the remark, “that it is an advantage to a young physician to have but one patient at a time.” To study thus, will tax you, it is true, but you must learn to do it, if you take a stand in your profession—and in learning to do it, you will learn to think. In this work, too, you will find scope for all your energies; for here is exercise for the largest abilities of the most thoroughly furnished mind. Work for you to do—every day—and every hour—work that you cannot neglect, if you feel the necessity of making your mark on the canvass of time. The bedside, then, henceforth, is to be your field of study; for here, alone, will you acquire that practical tact and knowledge of your profession, which books cannot give you—and you will find your success in the world to depend more upon the successful treatment of your cases, than upon your acquaintance with the current literature of the day—professional or general. I have never known a physician, however learned, that derived his information mainly from books, to acquire a reputation as a successful practitioner. Equally difficult will it be to find one that has acquired his information from the book of nature, that has not attained to the character of a successful practitioner in the circle in which

he moves. The closet physician so smells of books, that he proclaims his character even in the sick room—for he gives you hypotheses instead of facts. And no less marked do we find schools of medicine, bearing the impress of the age to which they belong. As an example, I need but instance the school of Hippocrates—it was formed in the public places of resort—in the temples—by the way side—and in the dwellings of the sick, and from no school has come down to us more graphic descriptions of disease, more true to nature. The aphorisms of Hippocrates are as worthy your attention as they were of the students of Greece.

Connect your observations of the effects of remedies upon the disease, with your record of the symptoms; without this your work is but half accomplished. And trust not to your memories to preserve for future use such precious instruction. You will ask too much of them if you do. And, moreover, you will be sadly disappointed, years hence, to find that the material facts, those you most need in the reproduction of the picture in the mind's eye, the nicer shades of color that are to distinguish it from every other, will be effaced from memory's tablet, while the grand outline alone remains to you in the distance. I have pointed you to Hippocrates as your exemplar in this. You claim to be *Homœopaths*—let me point you then to the immortal Hahnemann, who, after long years of practice, far in the senectitude of life, investigated closely, and recorded minutely. With such habits formed, you will not fail to add to your stock of knowledge.

You each constitute but a unit; and while nature has been teaching one of you great truths from the open volume of experience, she has presented another page to the eye of another of her votaries; and others still to other minds; and if you would add rapidly to your stores of knowledge—you must prize her teachings at the bedside to others, as you do her teachings to yourself, and have a portion of your time devoted to their perusal. No physician at the present day can keep pace with the progress mind is making either in his profession or out of it, unless some portion of his time be consecrated to reading the observations of others. After you have yourself been in contact with disease, and have learned successfully to combat it, you will be able to reason with clearness upon the subject, and to profit from reading the observations of others. Now a careful reading of monographs, and the perusal of descriptions of disease, as presented in the best conducted journals, will be of great value in directing your mind, resolving your difficulties, and presenting additional facts in confirmation or correction of the conclusions to which you have been led from your own observations. Books rightly used will ever constitute one of the most important and valuable sources of information that you can avail yourselves of.

No less essential to your success in life, will be a love for your profession—see that you cherish it, a love, pure and unalloyed; it will be more readily cultivated if you carry with you an abiding sense of the dignity of your calling; this is, indeed, the foundation of a genuine all-absorbing love. In the possession of it you will find the difficulties you will have to encounter in the earlier years of your professional life to be readily surmounted, the trials and disappointments you will meet with, will not dishearten, but rather nerve you for the combat. In the dark hours of conflict with disease, when death stands ready to claim its victim, and you are made to realize that you are coping with an enemy on most unequal terms, you will find yourself sustained by this love, in faith, and hope, which are its fruits. Poverty though long your lot to struggle against, labor unrequited, either by offerings from the purse—or the heart, misapprehensions of your motives, misconstructions of your deeds, either or all combined will not quench the ardor which love enkindles in the heart for the profession of your choice. In the exercise of it, you will be surprised to find what many before you have done, that the interest in a patient that promises no pecuniary reward, will be oftentimes so absorbing as to give you anxious thoughts by day, and disturbing dreams at night,—that you will retire to your rest, thinking about your patient, you will wake in the morning, your thoughts still lingering around his bed, and your first work, with hurried step to learn his condition—that you may discharge your duty to your suffering fellow, as your other self. To talk of gold, as a reward for this, is to insult the better feelings of our nature. Nothing but love for your calling, love for the duties it imposes, love for the recipient of these favors, will sustain you in such a work. Unless constituted differently from many of your brethren, some of your saddest thoughts will be in the reflection that a calling, so noble, so divine, should be regarded in the world's estimation, so ignoble as to have the value of its services computed by a mercenary scale. In the light of this truth you will understand your calling to be a holy calling; for life, that sacred thing, with which you have to do, is an emanation of the divine, and when man's mission on earth is accomplished will be recalled by the great Original.

The recognition of man as a three-fold being, you have been taught to carry with you to the bedside; and in the selection of your remedies, to note the condition of the intellectual and moral faculties, as having a material influence, over the physical organism. The condition of the moral demands your attention then as well as the physical—two systems united by a bond, invisible, but yet indissoluble till death severs it.

And, in saying to you go one step farther and remember this moral being has spiritual aspirations, we do not counsel you to invade the precincts of the *divine*, or assume the prerogative of the

preacher—but simply charge you—the relation you sustain to your patient as physician will not absolve you from obedience to the divine law—“do unto others, as you would that others should do unto you.” But the obligations you owe to your patient in view of his spiritual necessities, will be more clearly proclaimed to you under a sincere desire to follow the teachings of that law, than we can declare them.

You are panting no doubt to enter upon your work. Commence it at once; and do it diligently, for life is short. To-day, life seems extended far into the future—to-morrow you review it past. Waste but little time in deciding upon a location. Be not too anxious for the best, for all cannot occupy it. Be satisfied with one where you can find scope for your energies—a place where you may work. Villages and towns all over our extended country, in every State of this Union are inviting you to-day. I cannot say to you *all*, locate in our larger cities; but few ought to go there. Other positions are more favourable for a young physician in the earlier years of his experience, to acquire a thorough knowledge of his profession. And many such you may select, where if you determine to honor your profession, you will soon be received in the open arms of confiding patrons; and where too early in life you will have no superior. On the other hand, in the large cities you may toil on, and toil on, unknown, nay unobserved; for there the shadow of the great ones will fall upon your path-way, and obscure your being. And in these cities, temptations to turn aside from the course that alone promises success, meet you at every step. Opportunities for applying to practice the principles acquired in your pupilage so slowly present themselves, that too many despondingly turn away from the path, and moreover, if steadfast to your purpose, nature presents not her pages of instruction to the physician in the city as she is wont to do in the country. These moulding adverse influences you cannot control, though possibly you may overcome them. Hence it is true of our profession, as of other occupations and departments of life, the men for emergencies, for great achievements, for commanding influence, men who plan—and purpose—and execute, are for the most part trained in the country. Yes, draughts are made upon practitioners of medicine disciplined by study and toil in the country, as men of thought and energy, to occupy the controlling positions in the medical, as well as in the commercial world; men to educate, direct and control the professional mind. In confirmation of this truth, let me ask where are the sons of the great lights in the medical world of the previous generation? alas, the names even of their fathers, would have been lost long since, but for their works that immortalized them. The slow but steady course which Providence has ordained as essential to the attainment of positions of great usefulness in life, is more

easily, and more surely secured in the country. There the progress the professional man makes is proportioned to, and commonly the result of practical acquirement, the fruit of hard, but well directed mental labor. To such disciplined minds, reputation acquired is as fitly worn, and easily sustained, as a well adjusted garment. Without it you have Saul's armor on David, to carry which is a difficult and laborious task.

And yet the tendency with young men is to crowd our great cities, under a mistaken notion, that the practice of the profession there is not as laborious as in the country, and the smaller towns;—or under an equally false impression that a comfortable state, if not one of independence, is more easily secured in our large cities,—forgetting that the additional expense of living more than counterbalances the increase of professional gain. Though a greater number of the rich, reside in the large cities, there too, by their side, you find the multitudinous poor. And it so happens, account for it as you may—that it commonly falls to the lot of the young physician to attend to the wants of the poor. They constitute, it is true, “the rounds in the ladder to the rich;” but their number is so many, that a long time is consumed in rising above them—but worse than all, to rise so entirely above them, as to forget they are below—is to do violence to some of the noblest feelings of our nature and dishonor a profession that habitually performs more acts of benevolence, humanity and charity than any other. And not only do the extremes of society, as respects their outward state, meet in our great cities, there also, amid nature's noblemen—the most learned, the most wise and most virtuous, specimens of humanity, that by their deeds of benevolence and philanthropy do honor to human nature, your heart is saddened to see the most ignorant, the most selfish, the most depraved and fiendish of our race.

The world measure men by themselves, as well as by others, and expect them to grow in knowledge and in reputation as they grow in years. This expectation is more certainly met by the physician who is satisfied at first with a small business, and uses it as the means of acquiring knowledge, for the knowledge thus acquired as certainly begets business, and business thus secured establishes reputation. Where you occupy a position of eminence, attained through such a process—and doing thus you will occupy it early—your services will command a premium in market. They will not only bring to you adequate remuneration, but there will be super-added the thanks of the recipient for services rendered.

We have presented for your consideration, mental culture, as requisite to your success in life, and offer no apology for adding, your happiness and usefulness, if not your success, will be materially influenced by the cultivation of your moral faculties. There is no

employment in life, more fruitful in pleasures resulting from the cultivation of our intellectual and moral natures, than the profession of medicine. But there are pains as well as pleasures to be experienced. Trials and disappointments daily fall to the lot of the medical practitioner. A sensibility to suffering, under these repeated trials, seems to be proportioned to, if not the result of high mental culture, unless the moral sense—the will and the affections—have enjoyed a corresponding education. This moral discipline, we counsel you to cultivate. A better balance-wheel, amid the apparently conflicting duties and perplexing turmoils of life, you cannot have. It will be the anchor of hope to your trembling bark in the hour of adversity, and no less the needed ballast to hold you steadfast amid the gales of prosperity. Constituted as the world is, and admirably adapted as we find it to promote the happiness of man, it is often the scene of such severe and repeated trials, that the language of one of old, “all these things are against me,” but expresses daily experience. Strange would it be, if some of you should not be called to struggle against the tide of events. And yet it is true that these seemingly opposing influences in life, are fortunate or adverse, just according to the spirit in which we meet them. Misfortunes do sometimes come, as they already have to some of you; that no foresight can avert—no human power alleviate. For such trials—the man of moral culture finds consolation in the fact—

“The great Shepherd leads the flocks of those he loves  
From faithless pleasures; full into the storms  
Of life; where long they bear the bitter blast;  
Until, at length, the vernal sun looks forth,  
Bedimmed with showers. Then, to the pastures green  
He brings them, where the quiet waters glide,  
The stream of life.”

With a heart enlightened by divine truth, and moulded in the spirit of the gospel, you will learn to bear these trials with an unruffled temper, and find they but strengthen and develop in you virtuous principles. Without this moral discipline, everything at times will seemingly go wrong, and rob you of peace of mind. A slow introduction into business will be construed into neglect, and a want of just appreciation of your professional ability; which will sour your temper, and beget in you moroseness of feeling. At other times, these very trials and temptations will call into exercise the passions and appetites of our nature, that will threaten your ruin. In view of such perils, we commend to you the scriptures of truth. Not as a moralist, nor a divine, but as the appropriate duty of a teacher, addressing those, his pupils, just embarking on the voyage of life, do we commend them to you. They are the best chart you can consult on the voyage. A chart with perfect rules for the govern-



ment of your conduct, and that will make plain to you every duty you owe to yourselves, and your fellow men. Did we believe your being was to terminate with the close of life, we would still say to you, you will no where else find embodied so many and such excellent precepts as you will find here. Principles of prudence, that will crown with success your worldly pursuits—principles for the government of your passions, and the moderation of your desires, that will secure your personal happiness—principles regulating your conduct to your fellows, that will add to your usefulness in life. Its teachings simply in relation to this world are invaluable, for no where else can you find human nature more graphically delineated, and the springs of the actions of men more perfectly unfolded to your view.

But it is not alone in the adaptation of its moral precepts to your wants as professional men, in the varied scenes of temptation and trial through which you may be called to pass, that we commend to you the inspired word. In the recognition of the fact, that there is in you a higher principle than intellect—a moral sense that needs the discipline these very trials are so admirably adapted to give—we counsel you to make the scriptures your daily study. From these pages you will learn to draw that *wisdom* which is better than riches, and more to be desired than knowledge. Wisdom worth more than rubies and more precious to you than gold. It will be to you

“A lamp through all the tedious night  
Of life to guide your way—  
Till you behold the clearer light  
Of an eternal day.”

Yes, we believe, when our “mission to the sick and suffering” of earth is ended, following the teachings of this book, we shall meet in that world where the heart shall no more be made sad at the sight of suffering, for we are assured no inhabitant of that world “shall ever say; I am sick.” In the light of this truth, how important do its revelations become—the only safe authority from which you can draw your rules of action—the only guide that will surely conduct you to a blessed immortality.

As we review life’s work from our present stand-point, it seems to us certain, that your success or failure will depend upon yourselves—that with proper characters formed—the right path entered—and a wise course pursued—you cannot fail of success in your professional pursuits—you cannot fail of making a prosperous voyage, and finally entering the haven of rest. Most happy shall we be to impress this truth upon your minds, so to daguerreotype it upon your heart, that it as thoroughly permeate your being, as the blood sent by it courses its way through the system.

An iceberg cools the atmosphere for many miles round. Its cold

and chilling influence, far reaching over the ocean, warns the mariner of its approach, long before his eye detects it in the distance. So the temperate, healthy minded intelligent physician, of philanthropic heart, sends out and diffuses through society around him, an imperceptible, all-controlling influence. Constituted as mind is, this must of necessity be so. What vocation in life gives to man such moulding power over society, for good or for evil, as that of the medical man? The lawyer must be in his office; the divine in his study, with but occasional, though set times, for educating and controlling mind. The man of trade devotes himself to the competition of traffickers in the mart; it is the element in which he lives. The man of commerce watches, with no less intensity of interest, the flux and reflux of commercial tides. The politician, absorbed in the study of the masses, overlooks the individual man, till, too often, he loses (in thought) his own individuality of being, and becomes a heartless automaton. The mechanic, in his honorable vocation, must fill up his daily hours affiliated with a few, his constant companions; while the husbandman's walk, delightful as it is to the educated mind, is alone with nature, and with nature's God.

But the physician lives but to be seen. The same hour, on the same errand, you find him in the hovel, the cottage, and the mansion. He daily threads all the ramifications of society; his footsteps are everywhere visible. Alone he treads the narrow lane to the chamber of suffering, where the unknown dwell. His voice there is familiar to the children of sorrow. They have seen only his countenance beaming with heavenly radiance, in sympathy with their suffering, till they have learned to love him. Now they welcome him in his daily visits, as their friend; maybe, their only friend. His offices of kindness to a suffering mother, or dying father, have so united their hearts to him, that do what he may, it must be right; say what he will, his words to them are words of wisdom. Do you wonder that the influence of a physician should be a moulding influence? Would it not be strange if it were otherwise? But this is in the lowly walk of life. Turn, then, to the mansion of the rich. There, too, you find the physician making one of a family group, at a time when the heart is most impressible. It is the hour of sickness and suffering—maybe, of death. The influences of the world have given place to other influences. The father's heart, long absorbed in the too ardent pursuit of power or wealth, is now occupied with other thoughts. The feverish excitement of ambition has died away. He—the ever-devoted mother—the pleasure-seeking sons and daughters—all recognise the good and faithful physician, as the heavenly appointed messenger to that trembling household. If healing mercies come to the stricken one, he is the channel through which they are to flow. If the dreaded hour of separation is soon to be, his lips are to announce the approach of the sad event that is to clothe



the household with gloom. To that family he is the minister of hope, and to him are committed trusts dearer than life, yea, life itself. On whom else devolves responsibilities such as he assumes, or the discharge of duties so intimately regarding the happiness of his fellows, as are daily his?

These positions of influence, which you are soon to occupy, are tremendous engines for the working out of good or evil in society. We should not dwell upon them so particularly, did we not know there is a strong tendency in the education of the age, pervading most thoroughly the professional mind, to overlook the importance of having correct moral principle constitute the foundation of all education. The great end everywhere regarded as important in this age of steam, is so to educate, as that the one who enters his profession may run with the speed of the locomotive, the career of wealth and popular applause. With too many, no other education is regarded as adapted to the spirit of the times—no other promises success, amid the crowd of competitors for the world's honors.

Who is there, should not love such a profession, abounding in opportunities of being useful to his fellow-men, and does not recognise the fact that, faithfully to improve them, he should be a good, a wise, and virtuous man? It is not to be concealed that a faithful discharge of the duties of that profession, wherever they are met, will be a laborious task. But if you resolve to enter upon them with a cheerful spirit, however laborious they may be at first, according to a law of our nature, they will soon become so pleasant as to be to you a source of happiness. And the oftener they are met, in the exercise of this spirit, the easier they will become. And, let me say, if any of you are conscious of not possessing a measure of this love for your profession, and have prepared yourselves to enter it, supposing you would enjoy a life of ease, you had better leave it, here at the threshold. If, however, you have not mistaken your calling, commence at once the practice of it; and let this alone be your work for life. No man, in the daily discharge of his professional duties, can meet those of any other business. And, in addition to what we have already said as to the choice of a location, we will add, when that choice is made, abide by it—if you can. Wherever that location be, if the sick are there, there will be work for you to do—there you may lead a useful life—and there, practising the Christian virtues, you may die a happy death.

Yes, once fixed in a circle of practice, enjoying the confidence of your patrons, be slow in deciding upon a removal to another field. Indeed, very strong considerations pointing to such a course should alone lead you to the consideration of such a question. Much of the character that a professional man acquires, after years of labor, consists in the confidence of his patients in his professional abilities, and in the possession of their affections, from the faithful manner in

which he has discharged his obligations to them; a character he cannot transfer to a new field of labor—imposing upon him the necessity of beginning anew to establish himself, in the same slow and laborious manner as at his entrance upon professional life.

No sooner will you be fixed in your fields of labor than you will be brought into contact with medical men. This new and untried relation will impose upon you new and peculiar duties. Among them you may find those whose age and experience, if not their position in society, will forbid you should ever sit in judgment upon their works. There will be others your equals as to age and experience, whose opinions and doings you will be more strongly tempted to criticise. But we entreat you to bear in mind, we have instructed you “not to sit in judgment upon the works of others, but to do your own faithfully and well.” Should it fall to your lot to receive from your brethren marked disrespect, or supercilious contempt, you will do well to remember, that they and you are members of the same family—that human nature is but poor at best—and that possibly you may see yourself reflected in them as in glass. Touching members of our own school, you will have temptations of another kind. Prior to the existence of this college, the first chartered institution in the world for teaching homœopathy in connection with all the branches of medical science, there was no opportunity afforded for systematic instruction, and as a matter of necessity, the older practitioners to a great extent have been their own educators. The advantages you have here enjoyed, such as we believe can no where else be found, if rightly improved, have given you a better knowledge of the system, and consequently when applied will secure to you superior skill. Strange would it be, if under these circumstances you do not find yourselves tempted to claim for yourselves greater wisdom, by intimating in no doubtful terms, that you could have done better in a given case than your rival brother. Under such temptation let the fact be remembered, that a quack always declares his character, when he publishes his ability to do better than any one else; and, therefore, though your superiority in medical skill may be unquestioned, it will not become you to proclaim it. Seek rather to cultivate professional courtesy with your brethren, however churlish or hostile be their attitude to you—your duty to them at all times demands kind and courteous treatment; no other will so promote your usefulness and happiness in life; no other will so much favor your professional advancement.

Having perfected yourselves in the study of the medical sciences, as usually taught in the *allœopathic* colleges, you this day are declared doctors of medicine. Having added thereto a knowledge of homœopathic medicine, the legislature has authorized the additional title of doctor of Homœopathic Medicine. Does the addition of such a grant impose on you additional responsibilities? Truth-



fully to answer such an interrogative, glance for a moment at the present condition of our system, the more correct understanding of its principles, the increased experimental knowledge of our remedies, as contrasted with the past; in the light of which you will not fail to perceive the superior advantages you have enjoyed in your medical education, far surpassing what fell to the lot of those who commenced the practice of the system twenty years ago; advantages that should make you wiser than your teachers, and better practitioners than they have ever been.

Almost all the senior practitioners look back to the time of the introduction of this system into this country as the importation of a German mysticism. That time seems to us but as yesterday. The ridicule that assailed it, verily threatened to strangle it in its birth. Surviving such an onslaught, the opposition it encountered rendered it difficult for the honest inquirer after truth to test its principles at the bed-side. Those experiments, when made, were made in the dark, in private practice, by here and there a practitioner—solitary and alone. No hoary-headed counsellor to guide the inquirer “from error’s dubious way;” no hospitals or dispensaries, with their thousand patients on their beds of suffering and disease, favoring a trial of the system; patients who to-day, the unwilling recipients of this boon, would be to-morrow its advocates, from having had demonstrated in them its power to heal: No colleges; no schools of instruction. And our literature, alas! how little deserving the name. *Jahr’s Manual*, a few tracts, mainly explanatory of the term homœopathy, were about all we had in the English language; now, every volume published in Europe is at once translated and republished here (if worth republishing,) giving us a hundred and more to every one then enjoyed, while every month brings us the announcement from the American press, of some valuable work on homœopathic practice. Look, too, at the provings of the *new medicines*, constantly augmenting in number, the reprovings of the old, and the constantly accumulating experience of the host of practitioners that have come to our help, constituting an army of homœopathic physicians in the United States of over two thousand in number, and all this within little more than a quarter of a century. And yet with all that has been done in developing and perfecting our system, we are constrained to exclaim, how little of the application of its principles do we know!

If the language of one of nature’s devoted students, in reviewing the triumph of truth over error, was appropriate to himself, how much more to us, the disciples of a discoverer of another of nature’s great laws. I know not, said Newton, how I appear to the world, but I seem to myself like one satisfied with having found upon the shore a smoother pebble, or a prettier shell, while the great ocean of truth lies unexplored before me. In the light of this law, *similia*

*similibus curantur* for our guide, and in the infancy of our knowledge of its principles, we often prescribe for the relief of suffering humanity, and the angel of health as with a magic wand, chases away the demon of disease. In an ecstasy of joy we cry out Eureka, Eureka! but a more thorough knowledge of the pathogenesis of our remedies, under the accumulating experience of those now in the school, and those enlisting in the work, will present materials for a building, that when completed, will exhibit to the world an edifice, that in the beauty of its structure and symmetry of proportion, will be the admiration of succeeding ages.

Knowing, gentlemen, that to aid in the construction of this temple is most emphatically the privilege of those of you now entering the profession, we charge you each to carve a stone for himself that shall bear your name and impress. It shall have its place in this temple that is going up on the foundations laid by the sage of Goethen, that will be the admiration of posterity, when yonder monument that bears the name of Washington shall have mouldered into dust.

We have counselled you to be men of high resolve, of noble purpose. You go out from us as the expounders of the great law *similia*, to elucidate its principles, and show their excellence in application, in allaying suffering and arresting disease. Be true to yourselves; be true to the cause; keep homœopathy pure and unalloyed. To incorporate it with any other system is to neutralize it; eschew this in your private practice. As you love the cause of homœopathy; as you revere the name of Hahnemann, frown upon every attempt wherever made to engraft it upon any other system of medical instruction. Our friends in Michigan have sought to do this. But human nature being what it is, homœopathy cannot thus be learned. Let me ask you, what would have been your knowledge of the system to-day; what the measure of your confidence in it, if of these seven, all your respected instructors, while one had daily taught this better way, the other six had as often ridiculed his teachings?

Be students of nature; investigate her laws in health and disease; study the indications of nature, in all her healing and life-preserving processes; acquaint yourselves most thoroughly with the nature of the agents, and the indications for their use under the great law of cure, and we are assured you will erect for yourselves a superstructure on the foundations you have laid here, that will reflect honor upon your Alma Mater.

But we must dismiss you. Cherish a remembrance of this day—of these your instructors, and of the scenes through which you have passed in these halls of instruction. Why do we counsel you thus? for you cannot forget them. Often will they pass in review before your minds. Yes; possibly in years far distant, in the dark hours of mental conflict, amid doubt and perplexity, will the remembrance

of some word of counsel that has fallen upon your ear, bring back with all the vividness of reality these scenes through which you have passed. The bond which has so pleasantly united us is severed, but our interest in you ceases not with its dissolution. We shall have part with you in the battle of life. If you conduct yourselves nobly and manfully in the strife, we shall be honored; if you basely and dastardly succumb, your mantle of shame will fall upon us. Our whitening locks and advancing years beckon us to give place to younger and stronger men. Our lives we are to live over in the graduates of this college. Go, then, and act well your part; be known for your courteous bearing to your professional brethren; as gentlemen in all the amenities of life; as good and skilful men in the art of healing, that thus the response may come back in after years, "We have acquitted ourselves as men." You have our benediction in the word farewell—Fare-ye-well—let its sound dwell upon your ear, and shadow upon your inmost being the impression its utterance by your speaker is heart-felt, and a thrilling response now vibrates upon the heart of his associates in whose behalf he reiterates the—FARE-YE-WELL.

NINTH

Annual Announcement

OF THE

HOMCEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

SESSION 1856-57.

PHILADELPHIA:

KING & BAIRD, PRINTERS, No. 9 SANSOM STREET.

1856.



# OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE.

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HON. A. V. PARSONS.

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# FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

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WALTER WILLIAMSON, M. D.,  
EMERITUS PROFESSOR OF CLINICAL MEDICINE.

J. P. DAKE, M. D.,  
PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

ALVAN E. SMALL, M. D.,  
PROFESSOR OF HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTES, PATHOLOGY AND THE PRACTICE OF  
MEDICINE.

ISAAC M. WARD, M. D.,  
PROFESSOR OF OBSTETRICS AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

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PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGY.

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JACOB BEAKLEY, M. D.,  
PROFESSOR OF SURGERY.

WILLIAM A. GARDINER, M. D.,  
PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY.

ASA S. COUCH, M. D.,  
DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY.

WALTER WILLIAMSON, M. D., DEAN,  
N. E cor. 11th and Filbert Streets, Philadelphia.  
FREDERIC KING, JANITOR.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE Eighth Course of Lectures has already been given in this Institution, and more than six hundred students have matriculated and pursued their studies' under the direction of the professors since the College first went into operation; and more than two hundred and fifty physicians now in practice may be numbered among the graduates of the Institution who doubtless will take pleasure in referring to the same as their Alma Mater.

After seven years labor, the Faculty of the College take pleasure in announcing the entire success of the experiment. The College, organized upon its present basis, and with no reference to local or partizan interests, has prospered from year to year; and, although many discouragements have presented themselves as matters to be regretted, it is nevertheless confidently announced that the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania will continue to prosper, because it has been reared for the good of mankind. It is the first Institution in the world that was expressly chartered for the purpose of embracing in the ordinary curriculum of medical studies, the science of Homœopathy; and in accordance with the principle of its charter, the College presents itself as a complete Institution, with all the facilities for imparting instruction—

1. In Practical and Surgical Anatomy.
2. In Physiology.
3. In Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
4. In Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology, and the Practice of Medicine.
5. In Obstetrics, and Medical Jurisprudence.
6. In Chemistry and Toxicology.
7. In Operative and Medical Surgery.

The opportunity for acquiring thorough knowledge in these branches is as great in this Institution as in any in the country ; so that no physician of the Homœopathic School need feel any hesitation in sending his students here to be educated. It is not true that Allopathic Colleges furnish greater facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge in the various departments of the profession, than does the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania ; and as proof of this, the Faculty of the College, refer with pleasure and gratification to the Alumni of the Institution, scattered over the entire Union, who have won laurels for the Homœopathic profession. Many of them at this time are enjoying enviable distinctions in society on account of their skill in Surgery, Obstetrics, and in the art of healing. As gentlemen, we are persuaded, they will fully compare with the alumni of Allopathic institutions ; as well educated physicians in every department that pertains to the profession, we are assured that they will more than compare with the average standing of Allopathic graduates, and as successful practitioners we unhesitatingly declare them, immeasurably in advance of their Allopathic competitors.

But to be more specific in pointing out the course of instruction in the Institution, as well as the means for illustration and demonstration, we will recapitulate

### 1. PRACTICAL AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

The professor of anatomy includes in his branch, histology and descriptive anatomy ; and to aid him in his course, he not only has constant access to the anatomical rooms for the purpose of giving demonstrations from the recent subject, but he has the anatomical museum, well stored with dried preparations, skeletons, models, drawings, &c., &c., by means of which he is able to illustrate all the subjects pertaining to his chair, and also to enforce his instruction by demonstrations, &c.

## 2. PHYSIOLOGY.

The professor of this department proceeds analytically to unravel the intricate physiology of the animal system; he discloses the elementary principles of animal organization; the specific character and use of each when the body is in health, and also he presents the physiology of the nutritive system, with its order and arrangement, as well as its subordination to the laws of health; all of which he is able to illustrate by preparations drawings and models, so as to make each subject plain to the apprehension of the student.

## 3. MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

The professor in this department calls the attention of the student to materials used for medicines; he points out to them the necessary steps to be taken in order to procure the medicines in their crude state; their mode of preparation and preservation. He also describes their physical properties, and points out the method by which a knowledge of the range of their medicinal uses, both in the the Allopathic and Homœopathic practice is obtained. And 2. He expounds the principle upon which remedial action depends, and makes a demonstrable application of the same in the description of every remedy.

## 4. HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTES, PATHOLOGY, AND THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

In this department the professor first delineates the "law of cure," and then under the head of Institutes, gives an exposition of the laws, precepts, maxims, and formulas upon which Homœopathic practice is founded. 2. Under the head of Pathology, he gives a general view of the alterations of the various tissues produced by disease. And 3. He describes the various diseases incident to the human system, and points out the treatment in accordance with the principles of Homœopathy, and the experience of Homœopathic practitioners.

## 5. OBSTETRICS AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

In this department the student will have ample opportunity for becoming familiar with every thing pertaining to the duties of an *accoucheur*. The professor in this department will conduct the mind of the student to the sanctuary of parturition, and point out his relations to his patient, and the responsibility that rests upon him; he will also, by the use of manikins, instruct him in the necessary manipulations, including the use of instruments in difficult and preternatural cases, and also in the medical treatment that may be required in diseases incident to women and children.

Medical jurisprudence is also taught in this department, and this consists in pointing out to the student the application of medical knowledge to the solution of every question connected with the preservation of the species, and the administration of justice.

## 6. CHEMISTRY AND TOXICOLOGY.

In this necessary department, the student is conducted to an insight into the elementary structure of bodies, and the principles of chemical analysis; and in the department of Toxicology, he will be instructed in the nature of the different poisons, and the manner of testing their presence in the stomach or system in the event of a fatal termination, when imbibed by accident or otherwise. Every subject in this department will be illustrated by numerous experiments, for which purpose the College has a laboratory ample and sufficient.

## 7. OPERATIVE AND MEDICAL SURGERY.

In this department the professor will delineate the principles and practice of surgery; he will enter into all the minutiae of mechanical surgery, such as the application of bandages, and other appliances that may be required as dressings. He will show upon the subject the manner of performing both the

capital and minor operations, and, moreover, he will enter minutely into the description and treatment of surgical diseases.

To aid him in illustrating his subjects he will have the recent subject, drawings, models, splints, and other appliances, sufficient to illustrate the various duties of the surgeon in clinical practice.

To the brief account thus given of the range of the various departments, may be added, that a medical clinique has been held every Wednesday, and a surgical clinique every Saturday during the preceding course, superintended by the respective professors of these two branches. These cliniques have proved valuable in imparting a practical knowledge of medicine and surgery. They have constituted, and will yet constitute an important feature in the exercises of the College. And also there is a dispensary connected with the College to which students have access, that is kept open every day except Sundays, and more than two thousand patients received treatment from the same, during the last year.

It will be seen from the foregoing that no expense or perseverance has been spared to build up the College, so that it may rank with the most efficient institutions of the country, and prove instrumental in promoting the welfare of the Homœopathic School throughout the world.

Will the Homœopathic profession take this Institution warmly by the hand or not? Will numerous members still send their students to Allopathic colleges, where, at best, they will only learn the collateral sciences no better than they can in this school, if as well, while at the same time the science of Homœopathy, which is the veritable foundation of all that pertains to practice, will be totally neglected, if not slandered and treated with contempt. It is hoped that every Homœopathic physician in the land will seriously reflect upon the injury he does to the common cause when he sends his students and pays his money to Allopathic schools, and thus supports them in their opposition to that which no genuine Homœo-

pathist can fail of regarding the true principles of the art of healing.

The next course of lectures in this Institution will commence on the 13th day of October, 1856, and continue till the 1st of March following. Any information concerning the College may be obtained from the Dean, who will attend promptly to the answering of all letters addressed to him upon the subject.]

In consequence of Professor Dake residing in Pittsburg, and finding it inconvenient to be absent from his professional duties so long as would be requisite if he lectured on alternate days, he will lecture from the commencement of the course every day up to the 1st of January, thus completing the full course in *Materia Medica* at the conclusion of the first ten weeks of the term.

A general introductory to the lectures will be given on the evening of the 13th of October, and at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the 14th of October, the regular lectures of the course will commence.

WALTER WILLIAMSON M. D.,

Dean of the Faculty.

N. E. corner of 11th and Filbert Streets, Philad.

## LIST OF MATRICULANTS FOR 1855-56.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Alday, J. H., M. D.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Allen, Alonzo,.....	Pennsylvania.
Apthorp, H. O.,.....	Massachusetts.
Ashton, Adolphus H., M. D.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Bacmeister, Theodore,.....	Pennsylvania.
Baker, Joseph C.,.....	New Hampshire.
Baker, J. N., M. D.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Beakly, Henry,.....	New York.
Bilosoly, Antonia L.,.....	Virginia.
Bigler, G. W., M. D.,.....	Ohio.
Bratt, Benj. R.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Bradford, H. C.,.....	Maine.
Bryant, J. K.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Briggs, Rufus, M. D.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Burbank, J. C.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Carrique, Richard,.....	Massachusetts.
Cleckley, Marsden A.,.....	Alabama.
Cooper, W. M., M. D.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Conway, Thos.,.....	New Jersey.
Coxe, J. R., Jr.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Cushing, Alvin M.,.....	Vermont.
Dake, C. M.,.....	New York.
Davies, Alfred,.....	Pennsylvania.
Dowling, Jr., John,.....	Pennsylvania.
Fetterman, G. W. J.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Fletcher, S. M.,.....	Massachusetts.
Fleming, Geo. A., M. D.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Gardiner, David E.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Gerow, Stephen,.....	New York.
Goodman, J. R.,.....	South America.
Griffith, Jethro J.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Grant, Samuel G.,.....	Pennsylvania.



Harkness, Samuel,	Massachusetts.
Hall, Geo. A.,	New York.
Haeseler, Henry A.,	Pennsylvania.
Hancock, Thos. B.,	Alabama.
Havens, Felix M.,	Canada West.
Harley, Wm. B.,	New Jersey.
Herron, James A.,	Pennsylvania.
Houghton, Milo G.,	Vermont.
Houghton, John S., M. D.,	Pennsylvania.
Hunt, W. H., M. D.,	Kentucky.
Houard, Louis J.,	Pennsylvania.
Irons, Alexander,	Pennsylvania.
James, Bushrod, W. ....	Pennsylvania.
Jenkins, J. C.,	Maine.
Johnson, Irving, W.,	Illinois.
Jones, J. Nixon,	Iowa.
Mason, Charles H.,	Massachusetts.
McChesney, A. B., M. D.,	Illinois.
McLellan, Robert L.,	Pennsylvania.
McClatchey, R. J.,	Pennsylvania.
McAllister, J. M.,	Pennsylvania.
Morton, Edward W.,	Maine.
Morse, Calvin E.,	Massachusetts.
Moore, James Cressy,	New Jersey.
Mulford, J. M.,	Pennsylvania.
Moore, J. D., M. D.,	New Jersey.
Nichol, John E.,	Canada West.
Nichol, Thomas,	Canada West.
Peterson, Wilson,	New York.
Pennfield, Eldridge H.,	Connecticut.
Piersol, J. M.,	Pennsylvania.
Potter, Franklin W.,	New York.
Pfeiffer, G. S. F.,	Pennsylvania.
Platt, Joseph H.,	New York.
Porter, Erastus E.,	Pennsylvania.

Richmond, Francis,	Ohio.
Roberts, R. R.,	Pennsylvania.
Rogers, Josiah,	Rhode Island,
Rose, Alexander,	Illinois.
Rosman, J. G.,	New York.
Stehmn, Jacob G.,	Pennsylvania.
Sturgus, John J.,	Kentucky.
Shearer, Thomas,	Pennsylvania.
Shurick, Christopher G.,	Pennsylvania.
Sumner, Charles,	New York.
Shaw, Alexander R.,	Pennsylvania.
Shearer, J. H., M. D.,	Pennsylvania.
Sutton, J. L., M. D.,	Pennsylvania.
Smith, J. S.,	Pennsylvania.
Taft, Geo. H.,	Rhode Island.
Teasdale, Geo. R. D.,	District of Columbia.
Towner, Enoch, Jr.,	Pennsylvania.
Truman, Benjamin,	North Carolina.
Thurston, Abiel,	New York.
Thomas, James,	Virginia.
Thorn, Joshua,	Maryland.
Vansant, Monroe L.,	Pennsylvania.
Van Metre, Geo., M. D.,	New Brunswick.
Verdi, Tullio Suzzard,	Italy.
Von Tagen, Charles H.,	Pennsylvania.
Vogee, Albert,	Pennsylvania.
Watson, James L.,	New York.
Wilcox, W. B.,	Pennsylvania.
Warren, Charles,	Pennsylvania.
Ward, Joseph B.,	New Jersey.
Williamson, Walter M.,	Pennsylvania.
Wisner, G. F., M. D.,	New York.
Williams, J. H.,	Pennsylvania.
Ward, J. A., M. D.,	Pennsylvania.
Zurzunegui, Sanchez, M. D.,	Cuba.

## NAMES OF GRADUATES.

At a Public Commencement held in the Musical Fund Hall, March 1st, 1856, the Degree of the College was conferred by the Hon. A. V. PARSONS, upon the following named gentlemen:

Name.	Residence.	Title of Thesis.
John H. Alday, M. D.,	Pennsylvania,	Menstruation and its Diseases.
H. O. Apthorp,	Massachusetts,	Scientific Lecturing.
Theodore Bacmeister,	Pennsylvania,	Medicinal Agents and their action.
Joseph C. Baker,	N. Hampshire,	Solanum Nigrum.
Herbert C. Bradford,	Maine,	Cynanche Trachealis.
J. Kemper Bryant,	Pennsylvania,	Hæmoptysis.
James C. Burbank,	Pennsylvania,	Inflammation.
Richard Carrique,	Massachusetts,	Phthisis Pulmonalis.
Marsden A. Cleckley,	Alabama,	Homœopathy.
Alvin M. Cushing,	Vermont,	Progress of Medicine.
Chauncey M. Dake,	New York,	_____
Samuel M. Fletcher,	Pennsylvania,	Malaria.
Jethro J. Griffith,	Pennsylvania,	Diseases of the Teeth.
George A. Hall,	New York,	Pneumonia.
Henry A. Haeseler,	Pennsylvania,	Animal Magnetism.
Felix M. Havens,	Canada West,	Mania-Potu.
James A. Herron,	Pennsylvania,	Superiority of Homœopathic Surgery.
Milo G. Houghton,	Vermont,	Pulmonalis Tuberculosi.
John S. Houghton, M. D.,	Pennsylvania,	_____
Alexander Irons,	Pennsylvania,	Post-Mortem Examinations.
Irving W. Johnson,	Illinois,	Intermittent Fever.
A. B. McChesney, M. D.,	Illinois,	_____
Robert J. McClatchey,	Pennsylvania,	Rites and Ceremonies of Med. Science.
J. Mairs McAllister,	Pennsylvania,	Respiration.
John D. Moore, M. D.,	New Jersey,	_____
Edward W. Morton,	Maine,	Fœtal Circulation.
G. S. F. Pfeiffer,	Pennsylvania,	_____
Joseph H. Platt,	New York,	Bronchocele.
J. Gaul Rosman,	New York,	Cause and Effect.
John J. Sturgus,	Kentucky,	Phthisis Pulmonalis.
Charles Sumner,	New York,	_____
J. L. Sutton, M. D.,	Pennsylvania,	_____
Enoch Towner, Jr.,	Pennsylvania,	Asiatic Cholera.
Joshua Thorne,	Maryland,	Cause and Origin of Yellow Fever.
Tullio Suzzard Verdi	Italy,	Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus.
John H. Williams,	Pennsylvania,	Typhoid Fever.
Sanchez Zurzunegui, M.D.,	Cuba,	_____

The Honorary Degree was conferred on Jacob Jeanes, M. D. and James Kitchen, M. D., of Philadelphia, and N. H. Warner, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

## REGULATIONS OF THE COLLEGE.

THE affairs of the Institution are under the control of a Board of Managers, consisting of the President of the College and six gentlemen, elected annually by the Corporation.

The Faculty shall have authority to elect their own officers, consisting of a President and Dean, hold meetings for the purpose of arranging and conducting the business of their department, and for the preservation of order and decorum among the medical students.

The Winter Course of Medical Lectures will begin annually on the second Monday in October, and end about the first of March ensuing.

✓ A candidate for graduation must be of good moral character, and be possessed of sufficient preliminary education, have attained the age of twenty-one years, have applied himself to the study of medicine for three years, attended two courses of medical lectures, and have been during that time, the private pupil for two years, of a respectable practitioner of medicine.

Students who have attended one or more full courses of Lectures in other Medical Colleges, may become candidates by attendance upon one full course in this Institution.

The candidate, when making application for an examination, must exhibit his tickets to the dean, or give other satisfactory evidence to the Faculty, to prove that the above regulations have been complied with.

Special examinations in particular cases may be had, with the consent of the Faculty.

The examination of the candidates for graduation will begin about the middle of February; and the commencement for conferring the Degree of the College shall be held by a special mandamus of the Board of Managers, as soon after the close of the Lectures as practicable.

The candidate, on or before the first of February, must deliver to the Dean of Faculty, a thesis composed by himself, and in his own hand-writing, on some medical subject, which shall be referred to one of the Professors for examination.

The Essay must be written on thesis paper of a uniform size, the alternate page being left blank.

A thesis may be published by the candidate, permission of the Faculty being first obtained.

The candidate shall pay the fees of graduation at the time of presenting his thesis, and in the event of his rejection, the money shall be returned to him.

The examination shall be conducted in private by each Professor, and the voting, in the case of every candidate shall be by ballot.

If, in the opinion of the Faculty, a candidate would be benefitted by attending another course of Lectures, he may withdraw his thesis, without being considered as rejected.

In unsatisfactory cases, the candidate may avail himself of a second examination before the whole Faculty, with their consent.

Formal notice of each satisfactory examination shall be given by the Dean to the passed candidate, who shall record his name and address upon the register of Graduates, with the title of his thesis.

The names of the passed candidates are to be reported by the Dean to the President, who will communicate such report to the Board of Managers, in order, if approved by them, their mandamus may be issued for conferring the degree.

A passed candidate shall not absent himself from the commencement, without the permission of the Faculty.

Amount of fees for a full course of lectures (invariably cash.)	\$100 00
Matriculation fee (paid once only), . . . . .	5, 00
Practical Anatomy, . . . . .	10 00
Graduation fee, . . . . .	30 00
Fee for students who have attended two full courses in other medical colleges, . . . . .	50 00
Graduates of other medical colleges, . . . . .	30 00

In order to afford facilities to students who are unable to pay the full amount of fees for a full course of lectures, five beneficiary students will be received, and entitled to a full course of lectures, by paying fifty dollars each. The application for admission to be made to the Faculty previous to the first of September in each year, and to be endorsed by at least two reputable Homœopathic physicians, testifying to the good moral character and worthiness of the candidate for such favor, and his inability to pay.

The matriculation ticket must be first obtained of the Dean, before any other tickets can be purchased.

The tickets must be taken by the first Monday in November, except in special cases, to constitute a full course.

Students who have attended two full courses of instruction in this Institution, shall be admitted to the subsequent courses of the College without further charge.

The Faculty shall have authority to consider and decide upon cases of special application for admission to the Lectures.

WALTER WILLIAMSON, M. D., Dean,  
corner 11th and Filbert Streets.

This book should be returned on or before  
the date last stamped below.

This book should be returned on or before  
the date last stamped below.

X578 Ward, I. M.  
W23 Valedictory address.  
1856

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# HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.


Located in Filbert Street, above Eleventh,

## PHILADELPHIA.

THE LECTURES of the Regular Course will commence annually on the second Monday of October, and continue until the first of March ensuing.

Amount of Fees for a full Course of Lectures (invariably cash,)	\$100 00
Students who have attended two full courses in other Medical Colleges, . . . . .	50 00
Graduates of other Medical Colleges, . . . . .	30 00
Matriculation Fee, paid only once, . . . . .	5 00
Practical Anatomy, . . . . .	10 00
Graduation Fee, . . . . .	30 00

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 The Commencement will take place early in March.

## FACULTY.

- WALTER WILLIAMSON, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine.  
J. P. DAKE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.  
ALVAN E. SMALL, M. D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology and the Practice of Medicine.  
ISAAC M. WARD, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, and Medical Jurisprudence.  
MATTHEW SEMPLE, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.  
JACOB BEAKLEY, M. D., Professor of Surgery.  
WILLIAM A. GARDINER, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.  
WILLIAM A. REED, M. D., Professor of Physiology.

**WALTER WILLIAMSON, M. D., Dean.**

*Filbert and Eleventh Str., Philadelphia.*